

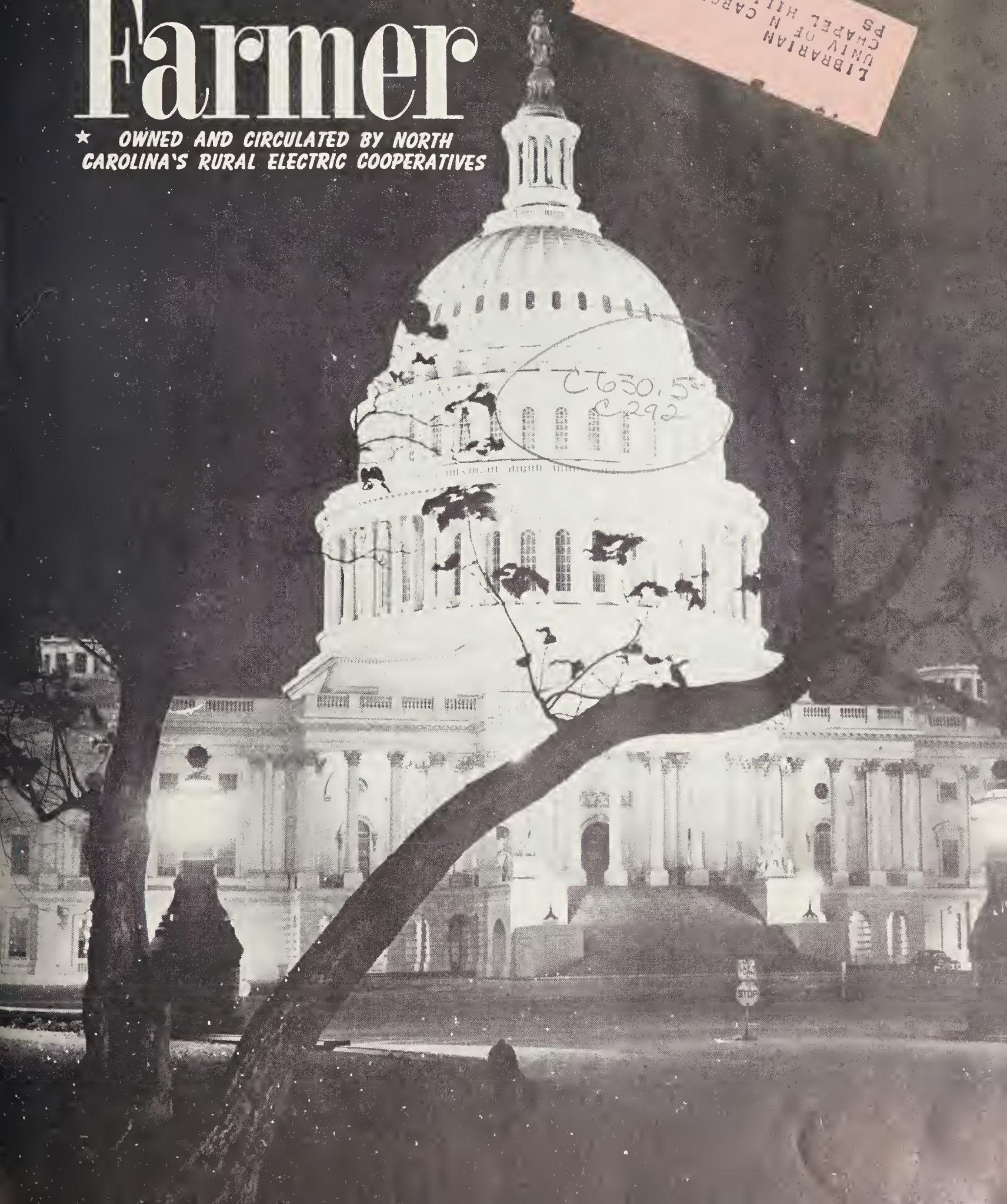
January, 1960

the Carolina Farmer

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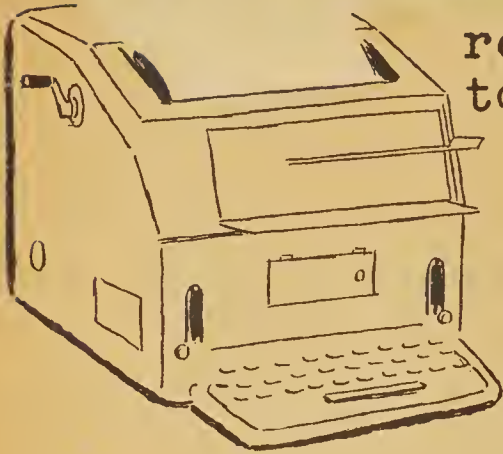
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BRIEF



reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

THE FIRST 25 YEARS of rural electrification under REA will be celebrated this year. To call attention to the accomplishments of REA and the electric membership corporations, the Carolina Farmer has established a \$500 scholarship, open to high school boys and girls who live on rural electric cooperative lines. Details for entering the competition are on pages 14 and 15, this issue. In addition,

local electric cooperatives are giving prizes of Motorola radio-record players, valued at approximately \$100 each.

TWO TERRITORIAL DISPUTES with Carolina Power & Light Company, reported here last month, are awaiting hearings by Superior Court judges. Three additional cases, involving Pee Dee EMC, Rutherford EMC, and Blue Ridge EMC, are scheduled for trial early this year. The Pee Dee case is against the Town of Rockingham, Carolina Power & Light, and two individuals; Rutherford and Blue Ridge cases both involve Duke Power Company.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE approved a resolution opposing any change in the present REA laws pertaining to financing electric cooperatives. The resolution, sought by rural electric systems, was passed at the 93rd annual convention of the farm organization, meeting in Long Beach, Calif. The National Grange will meet in Winston-Salem in 1960.

TWO FEDERAL AGENCIES did some back-peddling in recent weeks when a pair of rulings adverse to the public interest were discovered and publicized. On November 17, the Federal Power Commission reversed a preliminary permit it had granted to the Georgia Power Company on September 17. The permit would have allowed the company to study the possibility of its installing power facilities at a proposed federal dam on the Coosawattee River, after Congress had already authorized federal development. Walter Harrison, statewide manager of Georgia cooperatives and president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, commented, "It would be a nice deal (for George Power Co.) if the government would build the dam, clear the site, and then permit them to install the powerhouse, which is the cash register." In reversing itself, the FPC wrote, "We conclude that Congress authorized a project on the Coosawattee River, including power facilities, to be constructed by the United States." In the other matter, the Interior Department had awarded Montana Power Company a contract to serve a Yellowstone National Park facility, even though a bid by a local rural electric cooperative would have saved the government \$70,000 a year. Congress started an investigation. In October, Interior Department officials admitted that they had decided as early as September, 1956, "that we should deal with commercial power distributors . . . rather than REA units." At more recent hearings, General Services Administrator Franklin Floete claimed that "substantial errors" were made in analyzing bids for the service, and agreed that later studies showed Fall River Electric Co-op the low bidder. Another co-op, Shoshone, also submitted a lower bid than the power company.

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 15

January, 1960

Number 1



Dear Reader:

by J. C. BROWN, JR.

A Visit to Carver's Creek down in Bladen County in late November convinced me that every home should come equipped with a Carrie Stevens. She's a dainty little woman with the kind of happy energy that makes an empty room seem full of people. And I'll bet if the room were full of people, Mrs. Stevens would soon have them organized doing something useful or entertaining.

Back in September, when the regional meeting of rural electric cooperatives was held in Raleigh, the womenfolk had a luncheon to stimulate interest in CARE (Cooperative American Relief to Everywhere). Becky Rivers rounded up some nice door prizes from Hudson-Belk, Ivey-Taylor's, and Efird's, and Mrs. Stevens won the first one. Without opening it, she auctioned it off and contributed the money to CARE. The purchaser, Mrs. Tommy Gibbs of Rutherfordton, promptly returned it for auctioning again. Before the auction was ended, the door prize (a silver-plated tray) had passed through three or four hands and raised about \$30 to buy food packages.

Mrs. Stevens is the wife of C. E. Stevens, a director of Four County EMC, and in early November the three of us were among those making a tour of Four County's service area. I casually asked her if she would arrange for me to visit Oakland Plantation, and interview the owners, *sometime*. I returned to Raleigh that evening, and a couple of days later was panicked by a letter from Mrs. Stevens. It was arranged—for the following week. (I was sincere in my interest in Oakland, but I approach my work like St. Thomas approached salvation—*Oh, Lord, save me, but not yet.*)

Kind of Out of Breath, I arrived at 9 on the Tuesday of Thanksgiving week. We spent the morning at Oakland, returned to Orbit Acres for a lunch of the best venison roast I can remember eating, and visited Carvers Creek Church. By this time, Mrs. Stevens had mapped out plans for a tour of the North Carolina Home for Boys at Lake Waccamaw, a benevolent project that occupies a large part of her generous heart. With my memory still savoring Mrs. Stevens's cooking, I begged off. A hungry journalist who's found a cook of her excellence leaves his foot in the door.

Got a Nice Letter from Clyde Moore, the gunsmith you read about last month. He gently pointed out that the stocks were made of French *walnut*, not French mahogany.

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ABOUT THE COVER—This month, the second session of the 86th Congress will resume its toils in the familiar building pictured on our cover. It won't be exactly the same building in Louis C. Williams's photo; buildings like laws are subject to change, and workmen have been remodelling the capitol recently. For a lesson in what goes on beneath the dome—officially and not so officially, turn to pages 10 and 11.



J. C. BROWN, JR., EDITOR

REBEKAH RIVERS, ASST. EDITOR CHARLES L. OVERMAN, ADVERTISING
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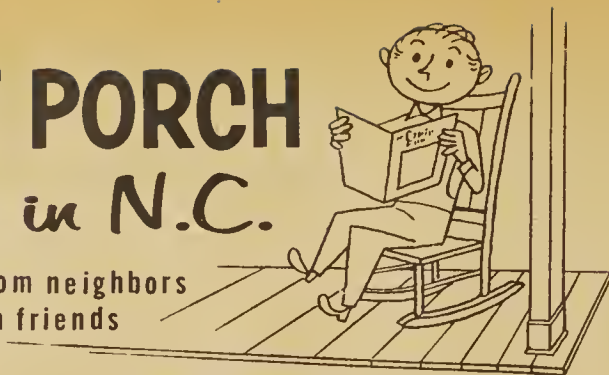
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the FRONT PORCH of Farming in N.C.

Some inspiration from neighbors
and advice from friends



Labor Savers

The use of an automatic silo unloader increases labor efficiency so that mechanical unloading costs only about two-thirds as much as hand labor for 60 cows and half as much for 100 cows, according to USDA economist Roy Van Arsdell. Automatic feed-handling equipment will pay its way for herds of 35 or more cows but is not recommended for smaller herds.

Poultry Referendum

April 2, 1960, has been set as the date for a referendum to provide funds for promoting Tar Heel egg sales. Egg producers will decide by ballot whether they will be assessed a penny per hen to finance the producer promotion program in the state. The hopes of the backers of the project are to "trade-mark" North Carolina eggs to assure the customer she is getting top-quality eggs. The penny-a-hen will be collected on each hen processed in a North Carolina plant.

Profitable Sheep

The secret to money-making sheep production, according to H. H. Harris, Tyrrell County agricultural agent, lies in using only early, fast-growing lambs and following good management, improved breeding, and better feeding practices. Three flocks in Tyrrell County produced lambs and wool that paid off to the tune of \$2,564.09. Highest income per ewe was \$28.24 and the average was \$23.31.

Nothing but Enthusiasm

Goodwill Community won the Forsyth County community development contest this year. The community has no school, no business, only one church and no outside help—just enthusiasm. The citizens built a community building, organized a Grange, and carried out a host of other projects. "They've just got the

enthusiasm and spirit it takes," says F. H. Harmon, Forsyth County agricultural agent.

Don't Grind Low-quality Roughage

The grinding of *low-quality* roughage actually reduces its already low net energy per pound, according to University of Kentucky dairy experts. Also, it is unpalatable and cows simply won't eat enough to maintain high milk production. The Kentucky experts further point out that it costs from \$5 to \$10 per ton to grind the roughage, an expensive operation when grinding does not increase its energy or nutrient value.

Certified Seed Potatoes

Using certified seed paid off for Reamus Melvin of Garland, Route 2. He set his sweet potato crop by using: (1) sprouts from certified seed purchased at \$4.50 per bushel; (2) vine cuttings from certified seed for which he paid \$4 per thousand; and, (3) sprouts bought from a neighbor at \$2 per thousand. Melvin says this of the certified plants, "The potatoes were more uniform and there were more No. 1's. They were free of scurf. It only took a few rows of the good potatoes to pay the extra cost of the certified seed."

Insulated Henhouses

The results of a three-year study by the South Dakota Experiment Station show that insulated poultry houses will result in more and cleaner eggs during the cold winter months. The insulation helps to keep the moisture in the house down and eliminate wet litter and dirty feet and nests. While most hens in non-insulated houses make up for low production during warmer months, the higher production during winter comes when egg prices are normally at their peak. "It's also a lot more pleasant to work in a 50-degree insulated house than in one that is below freezing," they said.

The Joke's on Me!

By Vernon Lawter
Rutherfordton, Route 5
(Rutherford EMC)

The other Sunday, a friend and I were out riding around and we had a flat tire near a country store.

We took the tire off, and found a nail had made the puncture. We patched the tube, put the tube back in the tire, pumped it up, replaced the wheel, and were ready to go. First we went into the store.

While we were there I asked him if he had kept the nail that caused the puncture.

"I thought *you* pulled the nail out," he said.

The tire was flat by the time we got back to the car.

Well-Said

By K. E. Akins
a retired Georgia mail carrier interviewed by the Atlanta Journal & Constitution

"In that time (40 years), I have seen my route change from a malaria-ridden, cotton-picking backwoods' area to a modern farming section, where the folks subscribe to daily newspapers, send their children to college, and drive new cars over paved roads.

"REA did it. When electric lights came, the people changed their early-to-bed and early-to-rise routine and sat up at night to read and listen to the radio and study their school books and learn how the rest of the world was advancing. Now we're as modern as anybody."

By Charles F. Brannan
in The Brannan Plan by Reo Christenson

He (Brannan) declared: "There may be reasonable differences as to where the level of support for farm income should rest, but I assure you that I am afraid you are going to find me erring on the high side . . . I do not want to fool anybody. I am on the bullish side of farm prices; and if the Secretary of Agriculture is not, who is going to be?"



BOX

New and Old Readers

Why do I only get two or three copies a year of the *Carolina Farmer*? My neighbors get theirs regularly every month.

Please take care of this, as I enjoy the magazine very much. I like to try the new recipes.

Mrs. Vern Irvin
Statesville

When you write us about failure to receive your *Carolina Farmer* regularly, be sure and give us the name of your electric cooperative and the name of the person who holds the cooperative membership.—EDITOR.

Since joining an electric co-op some months ago, we have been receiving your publication without effort on our part. Who pays for it?

W. Thornton
Chapel Hill

Thirty-one of the state's 32 electric cooperatives subscribe to the *Carolina Farmer* at the rate of 5¢ per copy on behalf of their members. This is done by action of the board of directors. Mr. Thornton's co-op is Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation.—EDITOR.

I just happened on an old copy of the *Carolina Farmer* and liked it very much. I would very much like a sample paper of a later date.

Mrs. A. A. Brown
Spruce Pine, Route 1

Please send me the *Carolina Farmer* to the above address. I really have missed the *Carolina Farmer* since I moved from Carthage to Robbins.

W. D. Wadsworth
Robbins, Route 1

From Greenland

I just received the October edition of the *Carolina Farmer* and was particularly interested in the article, "Love Valley."

I would like very much to find out how I can subscribe to the *Smoke Signal*, the local paper of Love Valley.

I am stationed in Thule, Greenland, and there are several fellows in my bar-

racks from North Carolina. When I finish reading the *Carolina Farmer*, it is passed around. By the time it is read by all the fellows, it is well used. We all really appreciate the magazine and send our thanks to the staff.

J. C. Hurley Brown
APO 23, New York

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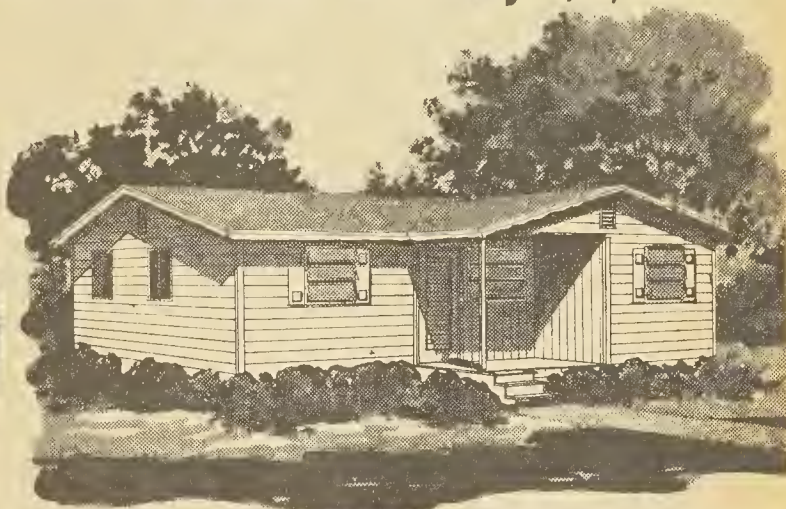
We would like to secure 35 copies of the September issue of the *Carolina Farmer*.

We plan to distribute these copies to some of our key men with reference to the article, "Five Great Farm Myths."

(Continued on page 20)

You Can Own this Home for only \$2,595.00!

JUST
\$5
DOWN



THE BRIARCLIFF three bedroom.
Monthly payments: \$56.10

WISE FEATURES

TRUSS ROOF DESIGN is far stronger—more enduring! So strong you need no bearing partitions—can re-arrange rooms just as you wish.

PLUS!

- Lifetime all aluminum windows—no painting!
- Jalousied front door with screen
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- 2 x 6 ceiling joists and rafters
- 2 x 8 floor joists

PROOF OF VALUE!

Couple have \$8,500 Wise Home for \$4,600 Investment! Says Mrs. L. M. Rudisill of Charlotte, N. C. "Last month we were offered \$8,500 for our (Wise) home. Naturally we weren't interested in selling, but it made us feel awfully good!" The Rudisills paid a little over \$2,000 for their WISE HOME. A beautiful lot, complete interior finishing and heating system added the rest.

If you have \$5.00 you can be the proud owner of this modern **WISE HOME!**

WISE MEANS BEAUTY! These are not pre-fabs—but homes custom built on your lot!

WISE MEANS QUALITY! Only the latest, finest materials and construction are used in WISE HOMES!

WISE MEANS SAVINGS! Planned so that even an amateur can finish them out quickly and easily—save 50% or more on the cost of the home.

WISE MEANS NO WAITING! Low bank-rate financing cuts out red tape! We guarantee immediate delivery—your house completely finished on the outside with all inside partition studs in place.

SEE OUR DISPLAY HOMES! A WISE BRANCH OFFICE IS NEAR YOU.

WE BUILD ANYWHERE—FOR ANYONE!

SEND TODAY FOR FREE
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FLOOR PLANS.

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3003 High Point Road
Greensboro, N. C.



My Name
Address
City Zone State

Oakland

This Bladen plantation saw the birth and death of Cape Fear River traffic



Half-way down the drive leading to the back door of Oakland begins a hedge of towering holly trees.



The front door faces the Cape Fear. The present owner has planted azaleas and camellias beneath the oaks and elms.

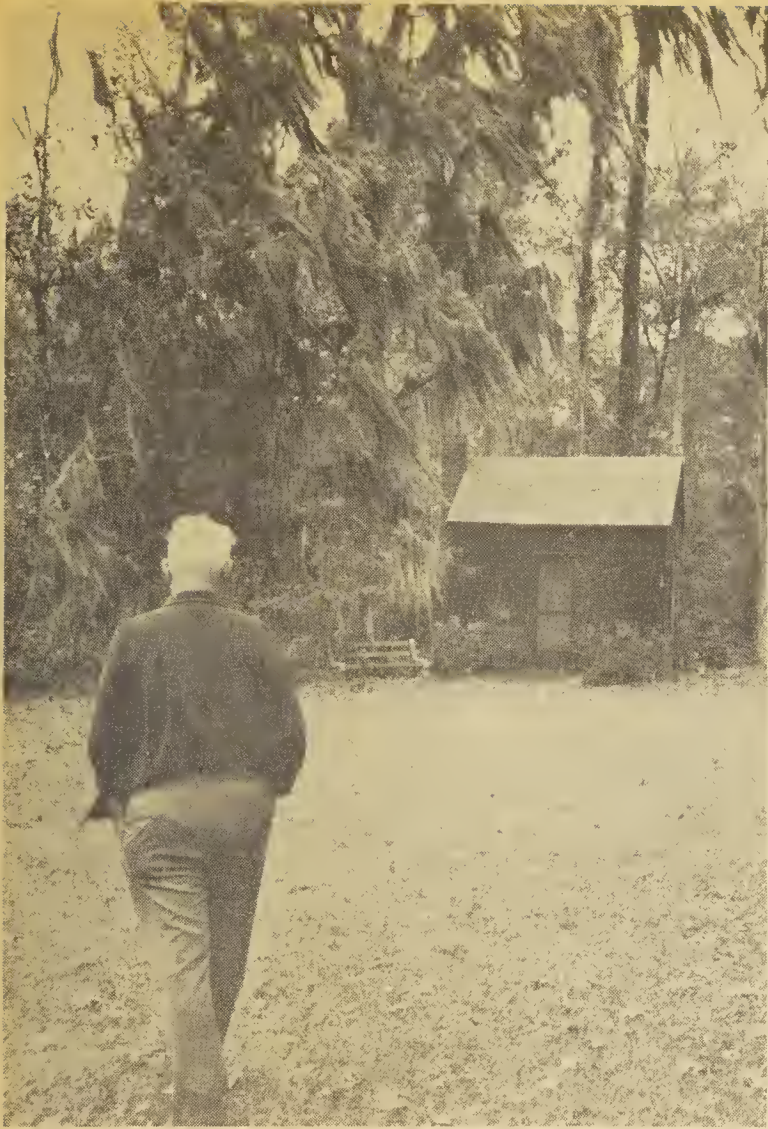
A FEW BARGES carrying pulpwood pass, but most of the traffic on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington has disappeared. A curtain of woods has closed over the river banks, and planters no longer sit on their front porches and watch the excursion boats. Fishermen drift within a few yards of 200-year-old mansions and never know it.

General Thomas Brown must have foreseen the day when his backyard would be the principal approach to Oakland, his Bladen County plantation southeast of Elizabethtown. The double-galleried "back-of-the-house" is no less lovely than the columned front that faces the river. The long road to the back door is a magnificent straight drive, lined with evergreens and towering holly trees.

Unlike some of the famous old plantations which have suffered as they passed from owner to owner, Oakland has improved with the years, certainly in recent ones. The present master of Oakland, J. A. Neisler of Kings Mountain, has put a small fortune into landscaping and antique furnishings.

While he made an addition to the house, he screened it with plantings so that it doesn't detract from the original architecture.

A retired textile manufacturer, Neisler bought Oakland for a hunting lodge in 1941. It was a good buy; he and his guests have killed more than 300 deer on the land. His



The mail came by river to star Post Office at Oakland; Neisler uses building for a guest house.



The first master of Oakland, General Thomas Brown; the present one, J. A. Neisler, retired Kings Mountain mill owner.

purchase comprised 447-acres, a small part of the original Oakland. Since then, he and his brothers have bought 9,000 acres of land in Bladen and Columbus Counties.

Thomas Brown, who is usually credited with building Oakland, was a Revolutionary War general. Some historians say the mansion was built in 1760, at which time Brown would have been 13 years old. Legend has it that Brown scratched the date of the building on a chimney brick, but Neisler hasn't been able to discover it.

Neither has he found the route of a secret tunnel reputed to lead to the river, although he found evidence of the entrance to such a passage in the cellar. During the War, when Brown was being hunted by Tories, he would slip in and out of his home through the tunnel.

The Brown family sold Oakland in 1899 and moved to Florida. Neisler has several letters about Oakland from Mrs. W. H. Brown, who lived there in 1898 and 1899. (General Brown was her husband's great grandfather.) She enclosed a picture in one letter, and on the back, wrote:

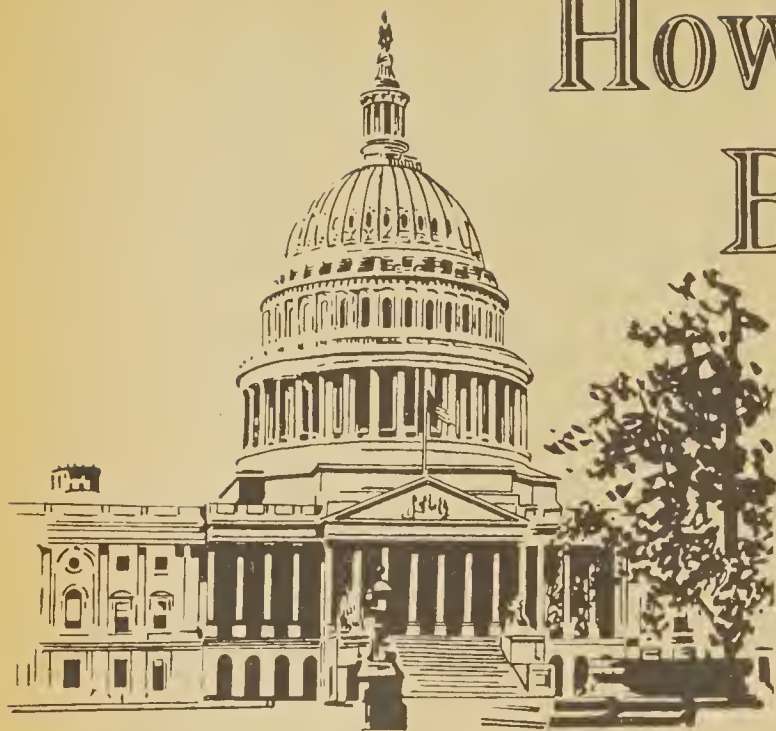
"Papa—in the day of our courtship—playing the Spanish fandango on the steps of dear old Oakland."

According to Mrs. Brown, Oakland was "a great place for deer, wild turkey, quail and ducks, and the Old Cape Fear was full of shad. Originally, there was a fine orchard with apples, peaches, pears, and figs."

(Continued on page 20)



A short distance from Oakland, Elwell's ferry spans the Cape Fear, connecting Highway 87 with 53.



How A Bill Becomes Law

By RICHARD A. DELL

WHEN THE SECOND session of the 86th Congress reconvenes on January 6, the legislative wheels of democracy will begin to turn again.

Probably no group in the country will watch those wheels roll forward, spin, or stop with more interest than rural electric people. Dozens of bills which would help or hurt the program were introduced in the first session. Those not already disposed of will be around again this time—along with many new ones.

While the American legislative process is a pretty complicated way of getting things done, peoples throughout the world have come to recognize it as the outstanding example of how free men can successfully govern themselves.

In recent years, thousands of bills have been introduced in each session of Congress. Of these, only a fraction have finally become law.

During the 85th Congress, 20,706 bills and resolutions were sponsored. Of these about 2,500 (12 per cent) were passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

But only 1,720 (about 8%) were signed into law by the President. This is considered par for the legislative course.

Thus far in the 86th Congress, which began in January, 1959, and still has another year to run, 13,837 bills have been offered, and only a fraction of these will eventually become law.

If for no other reason than that the activities of Congress affect every Ameri-

can, we should all have an understanding of the legislative process.

ALL PROPOSALS FOR NEW LAWS must be introduced by a

member of Congress, either a representative or senator. Usually these are in *bill* form. However, in addition to bills, there are three forms of *resolutions* that may be used. These are *joint resolutions*, *simple resolutions* and *concurrent resolutions*. Each of these has a different and distinct role in the legislative process.

Briefly, a joint resolution is one proposed in both houses of Congress. It is most often used for the extension of legislation that is about to expire. It must be signed into law by the President before it is effective and is also subject to Presidential veto.

Simple and concurrent resolutions cannot be vetoed by the President. They do not have "the force of law." A simple resolution is used to express the sense of one house of Congress on a particular issue. A concurrent resolution simply states the intent of the entire Congress on a given issue.

Resolutions are vital instruments to a program such as rural electrification, where the intent of the Congress is often important in interpreting a law already on the books.

A case in point was the Aiken Resolution last summer. The Senate used a simple resolution to express the "sense of the Senate" that the rural electrification program should be administered in the future as it has been in the past. This action was in response to a ruling by the comptroller general that REA funds could not be used to provide service to

a person whom a power company wanted to serve.

The Bill. But, by far the most customary form of proposal used in either house is the bill. More than three-fourths of all measures affecting rural electrification in Congress occur in bill form.

Any member of the House of Representatives may introduce a bill at any time Congress is in session. The bill is placed in the "hopper," a small, inconspicuous box at the side of the clerk's desk in the House chamber.

Ideas for bills come from many sources. A congressman may draft and introduce a bill purely on his own initiative. Often the idea springs from a source outside Congress—such as correspondence with constituents.

Executive agencies may draft bills to carry out party platform proposals, or the intent of the President, and have them introduced by a member who is on favorable terms with, or is a member of, the President's party.

Lobbying groups or trade associations may desire certain legislation drafted to further their cause. When this is the case, supporters often find a member who shares their belief to introduce the bill.

In the Senate, which in general has more formal rules for introduction of legislation, a number of senators may sign a particular bill. In the House, only one representative can sign a bill, although in some cases several introduce similar or identical bills on the same topic.

Unlike a representative, who simply places his bill in the hopper, a senator is required by rules of the Senate to rise and state that he is offering a bill. He then sends it via Senate page to the sec-

retary's desk. If objection is offered by any senator, introduction is postponed until the next day.

In the House, it is no longer the custom to read bills—even by title—at the time of introduction.

Perhaps the most important phase of congressional procedure is committee action. Here most intensive consideration is given to proposed bills and the people are given their opportunity to be heard.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which was the result of widespread agitation for streamlining Congress, established the existing committee structure of the Congress.

There are at present 20 standing committees in the House and 16 in the Senate. Unlike select committees, standing committees do not die at the end of each Congress.

In addition, there are several joint committees of the two houses. Each committee has jurisdiction over certain subject-matters of legislation and all measures affecting a particular area of law referred to that committee.

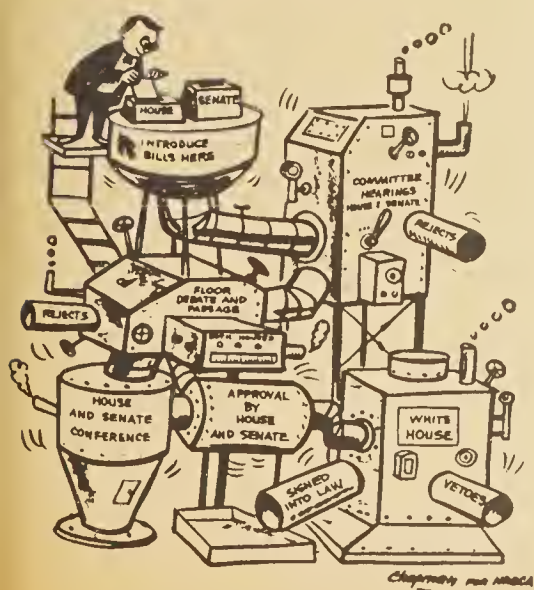
Standing committees are divided into a number of sub-committees, which deal with specific areas of legislation.

After a bill is formally introduced and referred to the appropriate committee, it is numbered according to the order in which it was introduced. Thereafter, it is known by that number.

However, in popular expression, a bill often bears the name of the man who introduced it, or the subject with which it deals. Take the Humphrey-Price Bill, for example, introduced by Sen. Hubert Humphrey and Rep. Melvin Price; or the "Labor Bill" or "Farm Bill."

If, after introduction and assignment

(Continued on page 12)



Arms For Cisternia

A Play In One Act By
CALIFORNIA JONES

Many are the obvious traps that stand in the way of bills, but this little playlet exemplifies a hidden stumbling block. The names have been changed to protect the guilty, whose votes we will surely need someday.

* * * *

(The time is within the last 10 years. The place, the Washington office of Rep. Henry P. Banal.)

CAST

Rep. Henry P. Banal. He is chairman of the powerful House Committee on Miscellaneous Affairs, popularly known as the Banal Committee. Under his jurisdiction are a dozen subcommittees and hundreds of staff members. In international affairs, he is above partisan politics, but as he has grown in stature nationally, there have been rumblings of discontent from his home district, the center of the nation's gold toothpick industry.

Gertrude Lovely. Banal's administrative assistant. Now in her mid-fifties, she has been in Banal's office since he first came to Congress, 25 years ago.

* * * *

(As the curtain opens, Rep. Banal is at the door of his office, speaking to a group in the hall.)

BANAL: You'll never know what your visit meant to me. It gets mighty lonely up here in this asphalt and concrete and smoke. A man needs a smell of the country to keep him going. (pause) No, I won't make it Easter. The problem over in Cisternia, you know. I've promised the leadership to make a personal investigation. I hate to be away, but our chance for world peace lies with these small nations that are willing to accept our help. (pause) I'll need your prayers.

(A telephone rings)

GERTRUDE (in a whisper): The White House, Congressman. You know who.

BANAL (in a loud voice): Have to run. The White House is calling.

(Banal dashes to spittoon, discharges a large chew of tobacco, rinses his mouth at a lavatory, and takes a deep breath. As he picks up the receiver from his desk, he motions to Gertrude to get rid of the spittoon.)

Judge Banal on the phone. (pause) Yes, Herm. Yes, you have my assurance on the Spears Bill. (pause) I know as well as you do how important it is that we send steel-tipped spears to Cisternia. It was my party that conceived the Cisternian Aid Plan, you recall. (pause) You have nothing to worry about here if you can get the President to keep the N.T.O.A. out of my hair. (pause) Good, in Augusta. (pause) Yes, as far as I know, the only opposition is coming from the No Tips On Arms Association. (pause) They claim the support of all manufacturers who don't make steel-tipped spears, but I know for a fact

that they don't get any help from the gold toothpick industry. *(pause)* Well, if he can take care of them in Augusta, we're set here. I've sent it to the Subcommittee on Primitive Weapons for Peace. *(pause)* It's a new committee. No seniority, but we wanted to make young Iconoclast chairman of something—for taking care of your man out there. *(Banal chuckles)* We'll see about that in '60! I expect Iconoclast to sit here where I'm sitting someday. *(pause)* I assure you we'll finish hearings quickly and get it out on the floor before Congress ends. *(pause)* O. K. Herm. Regards to Goldie. *(hangs up)*

GERTRUDE: Line 2, Congressman. From you-know-who at home.

BANAL *(sighs, picks up phone again, and speaks in booming, cheerful voice)*: Hub, you ole coon dog! It's like a breath from the farm to hear from you. All this concrete and smoke! *(he sighs, then chuckles)* I guess it does look like we've got a little lead, too—from down there. I was just telling the White House—*(pause)* No, No, Hub! Of course I don't play footsy with the Administration. It was about Cisternia. It's our policy, remember? The fate of Cisternia may very well be our fate, too. *(pause)* Of course, I'm concerned with the economy back home. *(pause)*. He's what? *(Banal half rises from his desk, sinks slowly back)* Investigating the effect of gold toothpicks on gum diseases! *(pause)* No, I don't think he'd back off. Congressman Roller was a dental corpsman in World War I. This is his favorite assignment. *(pause)* He's got top seniority, next to me. *(pause)* I had to give him a chairmanship. That's why we have the Subcommittee on Oral Hygiene. Looked like he'd be harmless enough there. *(pause)* I heard him say once that his grandfather choked to death on one of

the things—er toothpicks.

GERTRUDE: The White House again.

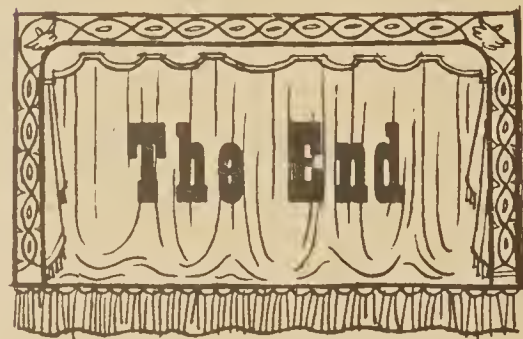
BANAL *(waving her aside)*: No, Hub. I couldn't possibly abolish his subcommittee. The only way that could be done would be to abolish 10 other subcommittees first. Seniority, you know. *(Banal bites his lip and turns white with anger)* You can't mean that, Hub! *(pause)* But, Hub—*(pause)* But, Hub *(he speaks pleadingly, gently)*. You know that's not true. I couldn't possibly stay here without your support. *(pause)* But Hub, think of the bills these 10 subcommittees are hearing! Think of their staffs, their attorneys, your own nieces and nephews, all without jobs! *(pause)* O. K., Hub. *(lowers voice to whisper)* O. K. Hub. Give my love to Lucretia.

(Banal hangs up, buries his head in his hands and weeps. Gertrude brings him a tranquilizer and a glass of water and pats his arm. He brushes her aside, picks up a container full of gold toothpicks and flings them across the room, buries his head again.)

GERTRUDE *(patting his arm still)*: Shall I start?

(Banal nods without raising his head from his arms. As Gertrude dials, he goes to center stage, gets down on floor and begins to pick up gold toothpicks)

(Curtain)



HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

(Continued from page 11)

to a committee, a bill is killed by the committee, there is little chance of its coming before Congress. Thus, the first step in a bill becoming law is for its supporters to urge the committee to consider the bill. When the committee decides to consider a bill, it is usually passed on to an appropriate subcommittee.

Subcommittees schedule public hearings at which interested parties can appear to testify for, or against it. Sponsors

of the bill, federal agency employees, and spokesmen for public and private interests may testify before the subcommittees.

When the subcommittee has completed its public hearings and members have studied the "record" of testimony, the subcommittee votes on the bill. This is the first vote to be taken on any measure. If a majority of the full committee opposes the bill, it is dropped. If the

majority approves, the chairman instructs a member to prepare a report of the measure to be circulated to all members of Congress.

This report is known as the majority report. Those who opposed may prepare a minority report, if they feel their position should be publicized.

Calendars, together with a history of all measures reported by a standing committee, are printed daily. As soon as a bill is favorably reported on the House side, it is assigned a number on one of three Calendars, depending on its nature. These are: *Union, House, and Private*.

Public bills, which involve the expenditure of money, go on the Union Calendar. Those which do not go on the House Calendar. Private bills, such as those which involve payment of damages to an individual, go on the Private Calendar.

Certain days of the month are set aside for action on each calendar. Bills on the Private Calendar, for example, are rarely controversial and are taken up on the first and third Tuesday of the month. Revenue and appropriations matters have top priority and may be considered any time except on the days set aside for special legislation.

The *House Rules Committee* is considered by some to be the most powerful single group in Congress. Except in extreme cases, all legislation in the House must clear this group before it can be considered by the House as a whole.

This powerful group can issue a "special rule," stating a certain measure must be considered at a particular time. It is customary for the committee chairman reporting a bill to ask the Rules Committee for such action.

After this request is made, the bill is at the mercy of the Rules Committee. It can block the bill, or clear it and send it to the House for debate and a vote.

Should a bill not receive a green light from the Rules Committee, there is a method of rescuing it. On the first and third Mondays of each month, bills may be called up in the House under "suspension of the rules."

This means a House member can request that the whole House consider his bill at that time. Two-thirds of the members present must approve the rules suspension.

Thus, in effect, the bill requires a two-thirds majority for passage, rather than the usual simple majority.

It is also possible to get a bill out of

the Rules Committee by use of the "discharge petition." This must be signed by a majority of members of the House. If such is obtained the measure is automatically brought before the House for action.

In the Senate, the procedure for bringing a bill to action is much less complex. There is but one calendar. The Senate majority leader, in consultation with his Policy Committee, decides when bills will be brought up on the Senate floor.

Once the House has passed a bill, it is sent to the Senate, and vice-versa. Both bodies must decide upon the precise language in any legislative proposal.

Sometimes if one house changes or amends a bill, or if it will not accept changes or amendments of the other house, the bill must be sent to a *conference committee*, made up of members of both houses. This committee meets to work out differences. Final form is agreed upon by a majority vote of the conferees.

Conferees then submit their report to both houses which again act on it. Upon passage, a bill is sent to the President for his ultimate decision.

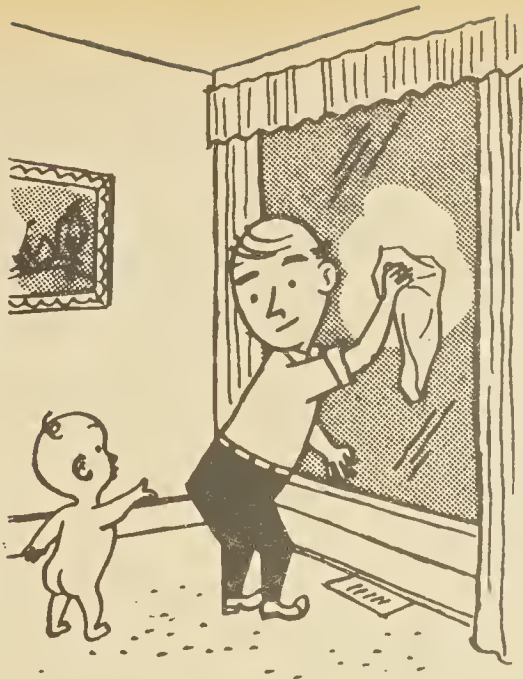
In actual practice, the clerk of the *Subcommittee on Enrolled Bills* delivers the original enrolled bill to the White House. Such delivery has customarily been regarded as presentation to the President. Such presentation starts the 10-day constitutional period allowed for Presidential action.

If the President approves the bill, he signs it, usually writing the word "approved" and the date. The Supreme Court has stated that undoubtedly the President, when approving bills, may be said to participate in the enactment of laws which the Constitution requires him to execute.

A bill may become law without the signature of the President, if it is not returned with his objections within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him.

Notice of the President's signing of a bill is usually sent by a message to the house in which the bill originated. That house informs the other. Such action is also noted in the *Congressional Record*.

The President may veto a bill if he sees fit to do so. A vetoed bill is returned to the House where it originated. Veto action can be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress. Thus a bill can actually become law without the President's signature.



***An agricultural engineer, Mr. Warrick is in charge of the demonstration housing program of the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service.**

☐ Does your house "sweat?"

Edwin Coates of Raleigh, Route 4, reported last year that it took six dry diapers to soak up the water on his windowsills caused by moisture condensation. He has a partial basement with the ground under the remainder of the house exposed. The exposed ground was found to be the source of most of the moisture in the house.

After covering the exposed ground under his house, Coates found that he had little or no moisture on his windows the next morning; in fact, the air in the house soon became so dry that the woodwork began to shrink to the point of embarrassment. To correct this he rolled up part of the polyethylene film he had used for ground cover.

There is more to condensation than meets the eye. D. H. Stancil lived in Garner three years ago in a newly constructed frame house. The walls were of unpainted plaster, mineral wool between the studs, half-inch insulating sheathing and redwood siding.

Condensation was so great that water actually dripped from behind the redwood siding and, being dyed by the redwood, showed up in red streaks on the white painted siding.

Moisture in a house creates what is known as vapor pressure which acts in some ways like air pressure. There is a

STOP water damage

By W. C. WARRICK*

It took six diapers to dry the windows

tendency for the vapor pressure inside to equal that outside the house.

The porous plastered walls afford little resistance to the vapor pressure. The vapor barrier on the mineral wool insulation was placed correctly to the warm side of the wall but was not too effective as a vapor barrier because the barrier was broken at the end of each batt and at the top and bottom of the stud space. To be effective, the vapor barrier should be nailed on the face of the bottom and top plate forming a continuous barrier.

When vapor reached the relatively cool interior of the wall, the dew point was reached and the vapor condensed as water. The insulation became wet and was less effective in retarding heat flow. A condition was also set up to support decay in the wood framing.

The colder the climate, the greater the need for protection against condensation. In existing houses where a vapor-proof membrane cannot readily be installed, two coats of aluminum, or other good quality oil paint beneath the usual decorative finish have been found satisfactory. Since no vapor barrier can be considered 100 per cent effective, some vapor will leak to the resistance of the wall.

It is important that no material of relatively high vapor resistance be applied to the wall on the cold side of the vapor barrier. For example, sheathing paper should be waterproof but not highly vapor resistant.

Attics should be well ventilated to rid this space of excess moist air. Too much

(Continued on page 20)

CAROLINA FARMER TO

Cooperatives Donate Radio-Record Players Worth \$100 Each for Local Prizes in Essay Contest

The *Carolina Farmer* will award a \$500 college scholarship to the high school student writing the best essay on the subject, "My Electric Cooperative: Democracy at Work." The winner will be announced in the May issue of the magazine.

In addition to the first prize of a \$500 scholarship, there will be local prizes for the best essay from each EMC in the state. The local prizes will consist of Motorola radio-record players.

The \$500 may be used at any college chosen by the statewide winner. The money will be deposited in trust at a bank, and upon the winner's matriculation in college, will be turned over to him in cash.

If the winner does not wish to attend college, he will be given \$200 in cash for his immediate use. The publishers of the magazine reduced the amount of the alternative prize in order to encourage the winner to continue his education.

High school boys or girls who live in a home receiving service from a North Carolina electric membership corporation are eligible to compete in the contest.

You must be enrolled in the 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grade to participate.

The contest requires that you do two principal things:

1. Answer correctly the questions on the opposite page. All of the answers are given on a short fact sheet you can get from your rural electric cooperative.

2. Write an essay, not more than 400 words, on the subject: "My Electric Cooperative: Democracy at Work."

You can get information from anywhere you wish—old issues of *The Carolina Farmer*, your parents, teachers, library, cooperative manager, directors, and employees, and neighbors who have observed the operation of your rural electric cooperative. But, the essay must be your own work, in your own words.

The rules are spelled out elsewhere on this page.

Deadline

Your complete entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, February 29, 1960. Mail to the *Carolina Farmer*, not your EMC.

What is "EMC"

These letters are an abbreviation for *Electric Membership Corporation*. Although we frequently refer to our electric systems as "rural electric cooperatives," their legal names always include the words, "Electric Membership Corporation."



You can see your local prize at the office of your electric membership corporation when you go to get your fact sheet.

Local Prizes

A boy or girl from your cooperative will win one of these Motorola radio-record players, valued at \$97.80 each.

The one which you have an opportunity of winning is on display at the office of your EMC.

The judges will select the winner of your local prize by judging your entry only in competition with others from your cooperative. The winning contestant from your EMC will receive the radio-record player.

Judges will pick the best essay from among the EMC winners, and the author will win the \$500 college scholarship.

Contest Rules

(The following, and instructions on opposite page, constitute rules of contest.)

1. Eligible: any boy or girl in 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grade who lives in a home receiving electric service from a North Carolina EMC. Children of employees or directors of electric membership corporations are not eligible.

2. Answer the 20 questions on opposite page and supply other information called for. Use a pencil because of soft texture of paper.

3. Also, write an essay, not more than 400 words, on the topic: "My Electric Cooperative: Democracy at Work." Write on one side only of standard notebook paper.

4. Write your full name in upper right corner of each page of essay.

5. You may obtain information from any source, but writing of essay must be done independently in your own words.

6. On the back of the last page of essay, ask your principal, or one of your teachers, to write, and sign, the following:

"I have read this essay. It appears to be work of which the contestant is capable."

(If you are unable to get one of the above persons to read your essay, state in your own words what effort you made to get it read, explain why you were unable to, and sign your name.)

7. Essays will be judged on the basis of merit, originality, sincerity, and value of ideas. Judging will be done by five prominent, independent North Carolinians. Essays become property of *The Carolina Farmer*.

Where Do You Get Answers?

In order to qualify your essay for judging, you must answer all of the questions on opposite page correctly (or answer as many of them correctly as any other contestant from your EMC).

It's easy to get them all right, for the answers are given in a brief fact sheet which you can get by writing or visiting the office of your electric membership corporation.

Ask for: *Silver Jubilee Scholarship Fact Sheet*.

VE \$500 SCHOLARSHIP

Fill in information and answer all questions below.

My Name is _____ Address _____ Age _____
Name of School _____ My Grade _____ Full name of EMC serving my
home _____ Full name of person in my home who is
member of EMC _____ (ordinarily your mother or father).

Read Silver Jubilee Fact Sheet to Get Answers to Following Questions

1. What is the exact, full name of the EMC which serves your home with electricity?
Answer: _____
2. In what town is the main office of your EMC located? (If your EMC has one or more branch offices, you may name the location of one of them if you prefer.)
Answer: _____
3. How many persons serve on the board of directors of your EMC?
Answer: _____
4. May directors be nominated directly from the floor in the EMC Annual Member meeting at which they are elected?
Answer: _____
5. How many votes may **each** EMC Member cast for **each** director to be elected?
Answer: _____
6. In how many North Carolina counties is your EMC chartered to serve? (Don't **name** the county or counties; just give the **number** of them.)
Answer: _____
7. How many Members was your EMC serving with electricity at the end of 1959?
Answer: _____
8. What do the letters "REA" actually stand for?
Answer: _____
9. At the end of 1959, how many dollars had REA loaned to your EMC to enable it to bring electricity to its members?
Answer: _____
10. At the end of 1959, how many dollars had your EMC repaid to REA on these loans?
Answer: _____
11. At the end of 1959, how many dollars had your EMC paid to REA in interest on these loans?
Answer: _____
12. At the end of 1959, how many North Carolina EMCs were behind schedule in repaying their REA loans?
Answer: _____
13. When REA was established in 1935, what percentage of North Carolina's rural people were already receiving electric service?
Answer: _____
14. How many EMCs have been organized and are now operating in North Carolina?
Answer: _____
15. At the end of 1959, how many telephone membership corporations (TMCs) had been organized and were operating in North Carolina?
Answer: _____
16. Every REA loan made to an EMC or a TMC in North Carolina must first be approved by what North Carolina state agency?
Answer: _____
17. At the end of 1959, what percentage of America's rural people had electricity?
Answer: _____
18. Will EMCs need to borrow funds from REA in future years?
Answer: _____
19. Approximately how many dollars have EMC members throughout rural America spent on electric wiring and electric equipment?
Answer: _____
20. What are the only three states in which REA has not made rural electrification loans?
Answer: _____

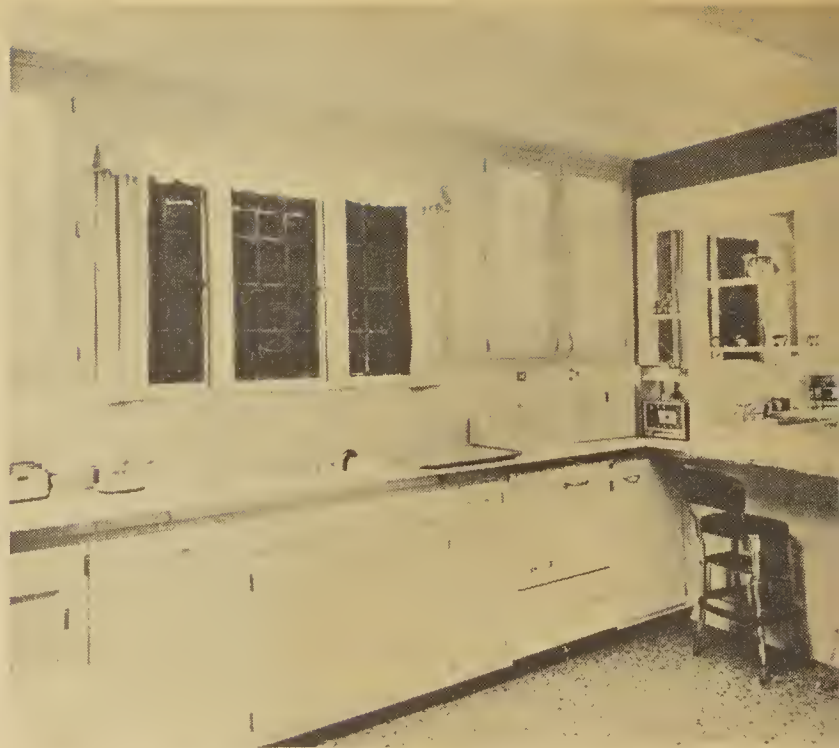
Before midnight, February 29, 1960, tear out and mail this page with your essay to:

SILVER JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

Carolina Farmer
Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



BEFORE. Dark, dingy, and inconvenient kitchen in old home.



AFTER. Rejuvenation in lighting makes kitchen warm, friendly.

BRIGHT IDEAS—

for lighting your kitchen

Whether for beauty or plain “seeing,”
good lighting is a “must” in kitchens



the whole family gathers for food and fun. Guests are welcome, too.

The kitchen, then, should be a warm and friendly spot. Too often it isn't—especially in our older homes.

How long since you checked your kitchen? Do you take it for granted? Is it

IN RURAL AMERICA, the kitchen is still the heart and hub of the home. It's the spot where the

as attractive as it could be? Is it efficient, well-lighted, a pleasant place to work?

If it isn't, why not plan to make some changes this year? Changes in lighting and color. It's fun—not difficult—and need not be costly.

Whether for beauty, or just plain seeing, good lighting is essential in kitchen and utility areas. And, today, lighting is playing an increasingly more important role in interior design.

You can be sure that the lighting in *your* kitchen or utility area is where

you really want it and need it—whether in a new home, an old one, or a remodeled one. But it takes planning.

When building a new home, it is easy to start in the planning and blueprint stages to design proper lighting for your particular needs. Don't wait until the house is almost finished, and then decide on your lighting requirements.

Start at the beginning, while you plan the kitchen layout, so the lighting will be where you want it, when you want it.

Be certain to allow for any future lighting or appliances you may install.

The kitchen is a room where flexibility is important. There must be good general illumination, local lighting for range, sink and food preparation centers, for dining or snacks, and for any other special activities which may be carried on in that area.

When you can see easily and quickly what you're doing, you're happier than when you're working in your own shadow, or when you can't read a recipe accurately, or you can't see or feel that ever-present sand in spinach and asparagus.

While a center ceiling fixture is important for general illumination, don't rely on that for light throughout your kitchen. Far more important are lighting units over the range, sink and food preparation areas—shedding light down on work surfaces, not over your shoulder.

New homes are fun to plan, build, furnish and live in, because you have an opportunity to design and install the lighting as you want it, using all modern fixtures and techniques.

Remodeled kitchens, too, are fun to do, and sometimes a bit of a challenge. Wiring should be checked to be sure it is adequate, heavy enough for any new lighting and the additional appliances

you will want to install.

Our pictures show excellent examples of complete renovation in the kitchen area of an older home. Wouldn't you prefer working in the "after" and not the "before"?

The pantry was dark, dingy and inconvenient. Only one ceiling fixture worked—the other was for "decoration." Now, it's light and airy with all work surfaces well-lighted and convenience outlets at finger tips. Shielded center-ceiling "lines of light" provide excellent general illumination, while recessed trofers in the main kitchen area offer good general lighting.

A 40-watt fluorescent strip mounted above the shelves of the "pass through" not only highlights the bric-a-brac, but acts as a night light for "refrigerator raiders."

Notice, too, sink and other work areas are all illuminated by concealed units—providing light just where it's needed.

Fluorescent tubes mounted vertically inside the cabinets not only provide lighting there, but also make the plastic, leaf-patterned doors luminous—giving them the appearance of being lighting fixtures themselves.

Many of us probably wouldn't go quite this far in remodeling an area, but,

nevertheless, it should give all of us an idea of what can be done to make an efficient, friendly and attractive kitchen out of an old-fashioned one.

Whether or not you design as elaborate rejuvenation as this, remember: Have plenty of light where you need it. Use light-colored counter tops and preferably light-toned flooring and walls to get the most out of your lighting system, and plan your layout to suit your own particular requirements.

Under-cabinet lighting usually requires 20-watt or 40-watt fluorescent tubes, while usually two 40-watt tubes should be used over the sink area. These sources are generally preferred for under-cabinet use because of their efficiency and length.

Two fluorescent "whites" are recommended—one, a warm white and the other, a cool white—depending upon the color scheme used. The first color enhances pine or sandy birch paneling as well as the warm paint colors such as pinks, beiges, cocoas, reds, etc.

On the other hand, the cool white tubes compliment turquoise, blues, greens and certain greys. The choice of the light source color is, however, up to the individual.

It's a question of personal preference.

BEFORE. Only one ceiling fixture in dated pantry worked.



AFTER. Now light and airy with work surfaces well lighted.



Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to:
CAROLINA FARMER
Post Office Box 42
Old Chelsea Station
New York 11, N. Y.
Add 10¢ for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

WE ANNOUNCE a new feature: our exciting Spring-Summer Pattern Catalogue. Over 100 styles for all sizes. Send 25¢ for your copy to same address.

Fashions for '60

9407 Graceful two-piece dress. Top has tiny notched collar; skirt is slim. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

9444 Whirl-skirted dress with cardigan neckline to please the young miss. Printed Pattern in Girls' Sizes 6,8,10,12,14. Size 10 takes 3¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

4927 Relax in a comfortable duster! Note handy pockets, back pleat, bow. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 4¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

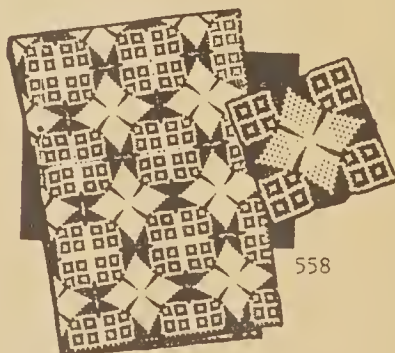
9207 Step-in dress with slim skirt or shirtstyle with flared skirt. Make both with ONE Printed Pattern. Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 dress with slim skirt takes 3½ yards 35-inch fabric.

4866 Casual style proportioned for the shorter, more rounded figure. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

9260. Princess fashion with yoke and sleeves cut in one. Sew-easy! Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 takes 4¾ yards 39-inch fabric.



NEEDLE NOVELTIES



749. Make linens lovely with these pretty, perky pansies in easy cross-stitch. Transfer of one 6 x 21-inch motif; two smaller ones 4-¾ x 12-¼ inches.

558. Join dainty crocheted squares for a luxurious cloth or bedspread. Make mats, scarves, doilies, too. Directions for 8-½-inch squares in No. 30 cotton. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 5¢ for 1st-class mailing.



Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MRS. OSCAR WEBB, SR., a French Broad Electric Co-op member, writes us that the rice pudding recipe below is one of her mother's "own blends." She says, "Mother was a wonderful cook. As a child, I loved this dessert and I still make it often. I believe the readers of the Carolina Homemaker will enjoy it, too."

Mrs. Webb is the mother of four children, three girls and one boy. All of them are married, except the "baby" who is 19 and recently graduated from business college. "My husband and I are alone now," she says, "and I have so much time on my hands that I try all new recipes. I also crochet and read a lot."

To save Mrs. Webb's recipe, just clip along the dotted lines, paste it on the back of pasteboard and stick it in your permanent recipe file.

We'd like to see your favorite recipe. If you have one you'd like to share through this column, send it to: *Carolina Farmer*, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And include something about yourself and family when you send your recipe: the size of your family, what they like to eat, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE



Submitted by Mrs. Oscar Webb, Sr.
Route 1, Bakersville, N. C.

RICE PUDDING

4 eggs	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar (more or less according to taste)
1 cup cooked rice (salted to taste)	1 teaspoon butter
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat eggs slightly. Add all ingredients to eggs and stir until well mixed. Bake in a pudding pan, in moderate oven, until done and nicely browned.



You and your children's eyes...

THE DEMANDING and precious job of educating a child cannot be done in the schoolroom alone. At parent-teacher conferences we are told time and time again that children should be encouraged to develop good study habits, at home as well as in the classroom.

Yet, in spite of these conferences, well-meaning parents (who see that their children are well-fed, well-clothed, and well-loved) permit them to study at poorly-lighted tables or desks; and then wonder why their Johnny or Mary won't stick with the homework.

Light for your children to study by is cheap, but their eyesight is priceless. It is of utmost importance that you establish a study center for them that will protect that eyesight and make homework less tiring.

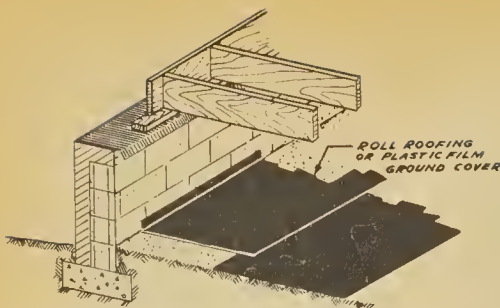
There are eight cardinal rules to follow in planning a study center or in evaluating the one your child now uses: (1) Select a lamp that provides enough light. The recommended average on the working area is 40 footcandles (units of light). (2) Select a lamp that provides a good diffusion of light . . . preferably one with a diffusing bowl. (3) Select a lamp tall enough and with proper size shades to distribute light over work area. (4) Select lamp with a shade that is slightly opaque and light in color. (5) Locate the study center against a wall that is plain and light in color. Use a light colored blotter on the desk. (6) If only one lamp is used locate it on the side opposite the hand doing the work. For a right-handed person, left side; for a left-handed person, right side. (7) Have children prop books at an angle for easy reading. (8) Eyes should be about 14 inches from the book or working area so select a chair of proper height.

January is a good month to resolve that your children won't go through another year of eye-strain. And, who knows, with a well-lighted and attractive study center, maybe those grades will improve.

A NEW YEAR'S PROJECT



Here's a project to keep your fingers busy for a good part of 1960. It's a theme borrowed from the patch-quilting era—a Steeplechase pattern translated into crochet. Destined to be the pride of many generations. For FREE directions, send a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED envelope, to Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



A better idea than drying windows is to cover crawl space with roofing or plastic.

— STOP WATER —

(Continued from page 13)

moisture in the attic causes roof sheathing and shingles to buckle. Paint failure on attic gables, as well as on the main walls of the house, can often be traced to moisture moving from inside to outside.

Cooking, washing, bathing, etc., produce water vapor; but, as these are necessary to everyday living, little can be done here. The application of polyethylene film or 55-pound roll roofing over the crawl space of your modern tightly built house may be the answer to condensation problems for you. Old plant bed covers used in fumigation can be used since it is not necessary for you to do a perfect job in covering the soil. Lap the joints four inches, but it is not necessary to seal them.



More Powerful
Motor . . .
25%
greater
speed

CLIPS
Cows, Horses
Mules, Dogs,
faster, better

Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster animal clipper. Preferred for its size, ease of handling and lasting durability. No. 51, \$49.95. (Colorado & West, \$50.25.)

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. REA, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Chicago 50, Ill.
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OAKLAND

(Continued from page 9)

Mrs. Brown had in her possession a farm account book dated 1819 (four years after the general's death), which would suggest that the Browns were good farmers. "They were meticulous in setting everything down; even the date of planting corn, so the yields could be compared; how they fertilized; the weather conditions, etc."

The old kitchen was apart from the house, and a covered passageway connected it with the dining room. Presiding over the kitchen was "Mammy—100 years old—daughter of old Bannock, a famous Indian chief, and an African mother. "She was a martinet," Mrs. Brown recalled. "Her word was law among her people."

Mrs. Brown mentioned sitting on the front porch and watching the boats on their way to Wilmington. She also commented on the legend of the tunnel, and added that the general's second wife, Lucy Bradley Brown, would swim a horse across the river to carry him food when the Tories were particularly active in the area.

Brown and his wives (his first was Sarah Bartram Brown) are buried side by side in the cemetery at nearby Carvers Creek Methodist Church, whose history dates back to the mid-18th century when the Quakers first built a church on the spot.

Both Oakland and the church are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation of Burgaw.

— MAIL BOX —

(Continued from page 7)

Also we would like your permission to use some quotes from other articles (with proper credit) in the *Carolina Farmer*.

R. E. Curtis
Southern States Co-op
Richmond, Virginia

Granted—EDITOR

Enjoys the Carolina Farmer

I am a member of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, and enjoy reading the *Carolina Farmer*. I always turn to the Homemakers Section first, and read "Over the Lines with Becky," Recipes, and then I look at the patterns. I enjoy seeing recipes from homemakers across the state and hope to send some of my own favorites soon. I think it's wonderful we can share through our own little magazine.

Mrs. E. R. Fox
Carthage, Route 1

I really enjoyed working with you on the teen panel. It's been so much fun. I'll miss that monthly question—not to mention the check. I wish it didn't have to end, but I guess you'll make some other teenager happy the same way you did me.

In your letter you asked me if I could suggest something to improve the Rural Roundtable. No, I can't think of a thing. I think the questions have been very intelligent and the method in which the panel answered them has been marvelous. Gordon, Steve, and Patsy are very intelligent kids.

You know, I think I'd like to go into newspaper work. I enjoy writing and I'd much rather do mental work than physical work.

Lynda Hicks
Wake Forest

Wants June Issue for Keeps

Would you please send me a copy of the June issue of the *Carolina Farmer*. I saw a copy at a relative's, but they wouldn't give it to me, and I'd like a copy to keep. There were some interesting recipes and patterns I wanted.

Mrs. P. C. Wright
Haw River, Route 1

I enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* so very, very much. I read every line of it. My husband enjoys it, too. We farm and find the magazine a great help.

Mrs. Henry Smith
Lowgap

A Helping Hand

I'm so glad to be a member of an electric co-op (Surry-Yadkin EMC). Rural electrification is like a helping hand in a time of need.

Mrs. Jesse M. Adams
Ronda

An Interesting Publication

I enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* very much and look forward to receiving it. It's full of helpful hints, good basic patterns, and interesting articles for a housewife or farmer.

Mrs. J. E. Rominger
Kernersville, Route 1

Rural Roundtable

This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:

Should a girl call for a boy in her father's car?

CRAIG BURNETTE

Walnut, French Broad Electric

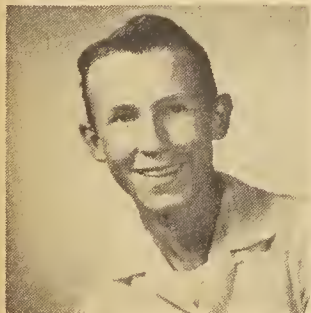


If a girl enjoys the company of a particular boy very much and he doesn't have a car available, I see no harm in a girl picking up her date in her father's car. I think, however, the boy should bear the transportation expenses for the date. If the car is covered by proper insurance and her father

approves, it might make the evening more enjoyable if the boy were permitted to drive. The question depends a lot on the individuals. Many boys would rather double-date if possible, because they like to feel responsible for their dates. Some girls would refuse to date under these circumstances because they want to feel, too, that a date is a boy's responsibility. A couple certainly shouldn't make a practice of using the girl's car, and the girl shouldn't make it appear that she is chasing the boy.

DWIGHT ROUSE

Seven Springs, Tri-County Electric

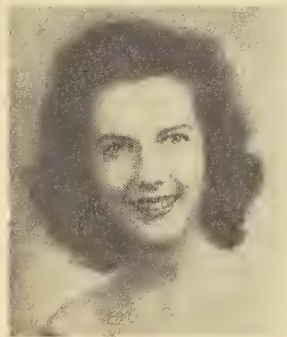


I think it is all right for a girl to pick up her date in her Dad's car some times. There might be some special event the couple wants to attend at a time when the boy's family might be using their car. In a case of this kind, I think it would be all right to use the girl's car. I don't think she

should do this too often, though, unless she just loves to drive and her parents approve. Usually, the boy likes to feel that he is responsible for his own date.

SANDRA COVINGTON

Pilot Mountain, Surry-Yadkin Electric

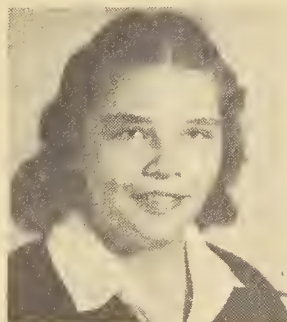


I guess that it is all right occasionally, IF the boy and girl have been dating regularly. But as for the first date or so, I say that it is absolutely O-U-T. If a boy can't get some means of transportation, he shouldn't ask a girl for a date. I'm sure that if he tried there are plenty of buddies who would like

to have him and his date along as a double-date.

RITA JANE HARRIS

Oriental, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric

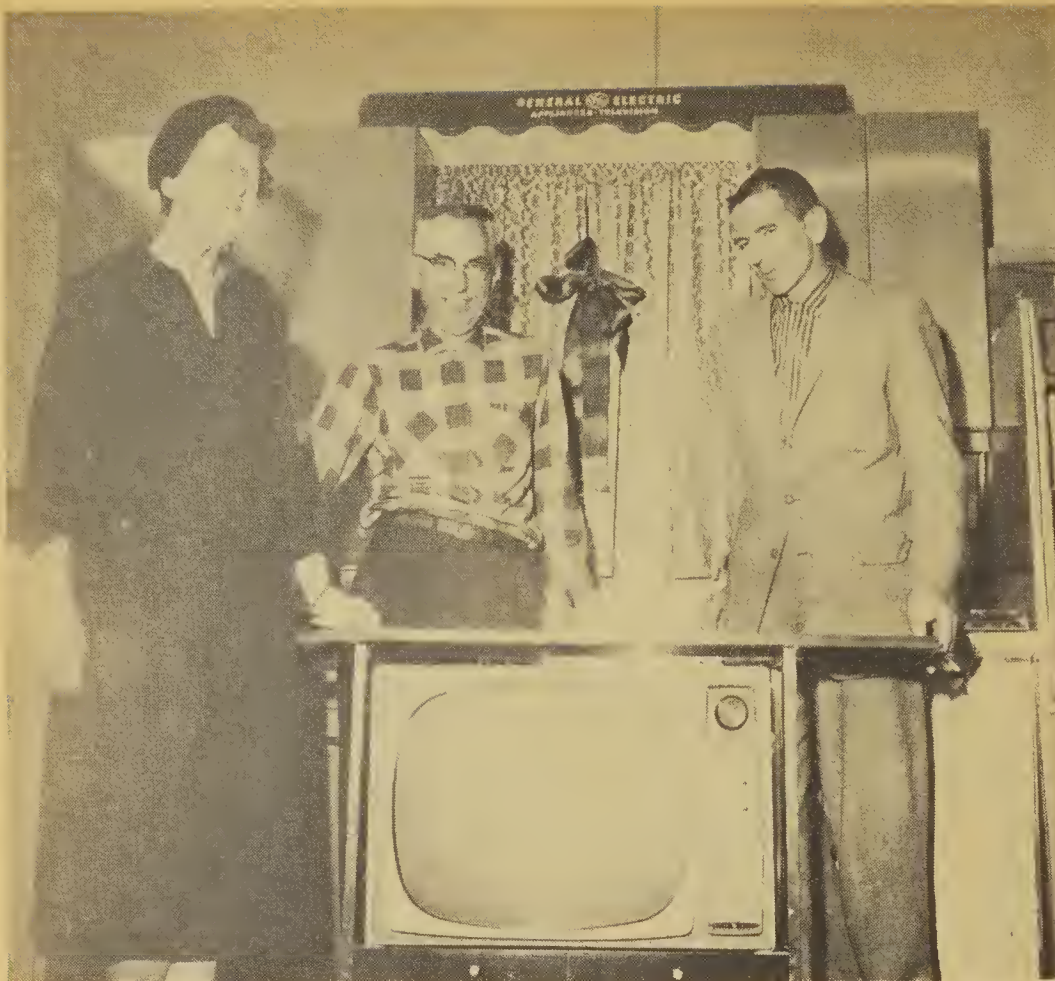


I think it would have to be a special occasion or reason for a girl to pick up her date in her daddy's car, such as her date's car being broken or his family needing their car for some reason. If she made a practice of picking up her date, it would look to the public as if she were doing all the courting, which

isn't very nice. It also would show that she liked him much more than he liked her.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION was submitted by Willeen Eggers, a 17 year-old teen of Banner Elk, Route 1. Willeen is a 10th grader at the Cove Creek High School, where she is active in the school's Future Homemakers of America Club. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tip Eggers, who are members of Blue Ridge EMC.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the teen panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you \$5.



Mrs. A. G. Denny and the TV set she won. With her are Hugh Crigler (right), Ashe District Manager for Blue Ridge Electric, and John F. Reeves, owner of W. J. Electric Co., dealer who signed Mrs. Denny's entry blank.

TV WINNER

"Whee-e-e!" exclaimed Mrs. A. G. Denny of West Jefferson when she learned she had won the 21-inch television set in the *Carolina Farmer's* November TV drawing. "I didn't think I had one chance in a million of winning," she added after she caught her breath.

A widow, Mrs. Denny lives alone and most of her spare time is spent watching television (on a five-year-old set) and reading. Her daylight hours are spent at a local cheese plant where she earns

her living. She has one son who lives in Jacksonville, Fla., and works for the same cheese company as his mother.

The reactions of those around Mrs. Denny were almost as happy as hers. She received a lot of kidding at the plant and one fellow offered \$50 for the set. To this she retorted, "No, sir! You'd probably wind up selling it for \$100 or more." She was glad she said "no" to the offer because her prize was a set valued at well over \$200.

When she received her prize, Mrs. Denny said, "Maybe I can go back to work now. I've been walking on air ever since I found out I had won and I probably wasn't worth a plugged nickel to the plant." Had she ever won a prize before? "I used to win a prize occasionally in my younger days," she explained, "but never anything like a television set."

Members of rural electric cooperatives became eligible for the drawing by clipping a coupon from the November issue of the *Carolina Farmer*, taking it to either a General Electric, RCA-Victor, or Westinghouse dealer for his signature, and mailing it to the *Carolina Farmer*.



Alton Selby's

Make The Dark Safe — Cheaply

□ "How much do I like my yard light? Well, if I couldn't get another, I would not want to part with the one I have," says Alton Selby who owns a rural store near Belhaven. Selby is just one of several Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation members who now have automatic yard lights near their homes, churches, or businesses.

Selby had his light installed to "protect the building after hours and to light up the work area around the front of the store." The idea has worked: "People used to drive up all around the store before I put the light in. There was a break-in about a month or so before I bought the store, but there has been none since."

The light being installed at homes, churches, and businesses on Woodstock's lines is controlled by a photoelectric switch which turns on at dusk and off at dawn without a second thought from the user. Its 250-watt bulb is strong enough to light a farm yard, driveway, church front, parking lot, or the work area in front of a store or service station.

Yard lighting provides much more than protection for rural dwellers. A well-lighted farmyard is one without after-dark hazards.

A well-lighted yard provides security and convenience.

Good yard lighting can be had at little cost. The 250-watt automatic light will operate for about 14 cents per night, including rental charges if the user doesn't buy the light. A 175-watt light will operate for as little as 10 cents per night, also including rental charges.

Your electric cooperative can give you more information about good yard lighting.

ELECTRO-WARMTH Automatic Bed Warmer



Do not confuse Electro-Warmth with ordinary electric blankets or small heating pads. Electro-Warmth is a superior full-width bed warmer, with adjustable but automatic control for comfortable year round sleeping. 5 year warranty. Either double or single bed. **\$24.95**
Write for complete information
& pictures or order direct from Postpaid

The Electro-Warmth Co.
4115-R Aspen St., Washington 15, D. C.



In 1937, Four County established headquarters in this building at Kerr Station. It had only 250 members.

Couldn't Be Done

□ When the rural electric cooperatives were just getting into business, many of the power company people got a chuckle out of the prospect of farmers running an electric utility.

"If we gave them the money, and then gave them the electricity, they'd still go broke," one of them declared at a regulatory commission hearing.

On a bright Saturday morning just before Thanksgiving, the directors of Four County Electric Membership Corporation set out by bus to tour one of these member-owned systems that was supposed to fail. The "failure" looked mighty like a success, despite the fact that the power companies never gave it anything, but made it pay dearly for its wholesale power supply.

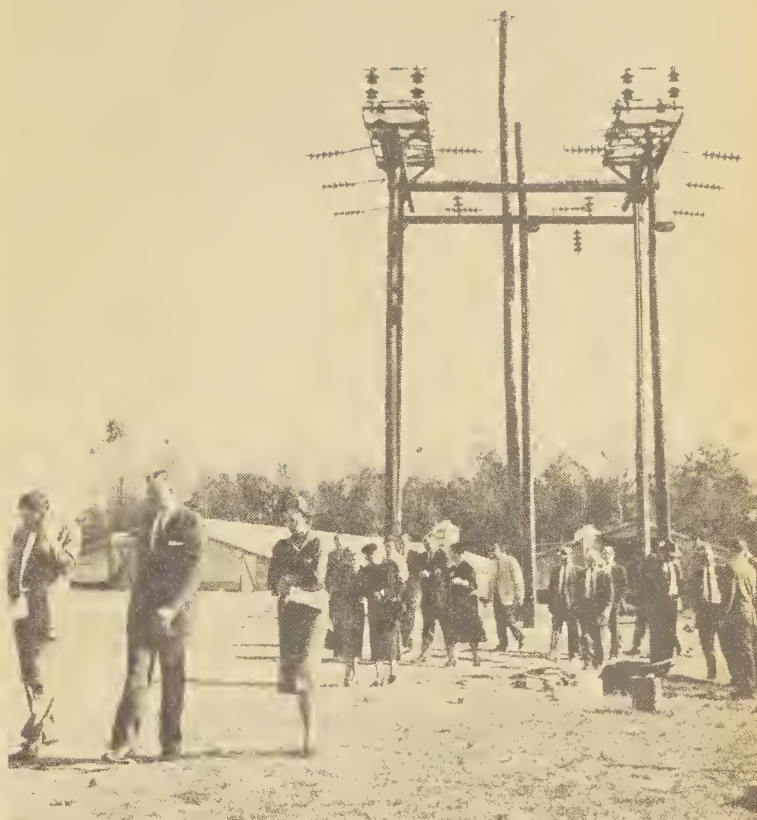
The first leg of the journey—from Burgaw to Maple Hill—was a dramatic telling of what is meant by area coverage. For 16 miles, the co-op line runs through a swamp that affords revenue from less than one consumer per mile of line; but these members get service under the same terms as all others.

Elsewhere, there was more than enough to make up for the unproductive areas. Near Rose Hill, the directors saw a Four County line extension to the largest poultry installation in Eastern North Carolina—a 72,000 laying flock.

They passed a 150-acre tobacco farm, the world's largest blueberry farm (190 acres), a ranch where 700 Brahma cattle are kept from straying by 26 miles of fence, gracious Cape Fear plantations, vacation cottages at White Lake, modern rural schools, and many of the 231 churches served by Four County.

The 225-mile journey offered an impressive picture of what rural people can do with electricity, but it only scratched the surface. To tour the complete system, the directors would have had to follow 2,455 miles of line.

Co-op headquarters are now in this modern building at Burgaw. In 1958, consumers owned 16% of \$6 million business debt-free. There are 10,000 members.



All over system, poultry houses are being built. Vernal Murphy built his almost beneath new switching station



At Six Runs State Park, served by Four County, directors and wives interrupted 225-mile tour for lunch of fried chicken.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$3.00

● ANNUAL MEETINGS

BAYBORO. Pamlico-Beaufort Electric Membership Corporation, Tuesday, February 2, 2 p.m., Pamlico County Courthouse. SPEAKER AND FREE PRIZES.

● AGENTS WANTED

SEEKING NEW PRODUCTS? Get my outfit 47 money-making specialties. Latest conveniences for home, car. Send no money. Just your name. KRISTEE 114, Akron, Ohio.

● BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RAISE Angora, New Zealand Rabbits on \$500 month plan. Sure-fire method. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 63-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free—write today! American School, Dept. X158, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

● FARM CHEMICALS

KILL WILD ONIONS and dock this fall and winter with R-H WEED RHAP. Low Cost. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H BRUSH RHAP. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL SUBMERSED WATER WEEDS which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear, with R-H WEED RHAP—20, Granular 2, 4-D. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.



"In a moment of high resolution last evening, he wagered me a deluxe electric range with double ovens he could quit smoking."

● MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS! For sale: Fully equipped cannery, excellent condition. Contact Ray Price, Principal, Cornelius School, Cornelius, N. C.

SEW APRONS at Home For Stores

No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year.

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY, lists all sales. Buy Jeeps, Trucks, Boats, Tents, Tires, Etc., Direct from Government. Next 10 issues \$2. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS, Paxton, Ill.

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

\$500 FOR YOUR CHILD'S PHOTO

Up to \$500 paid for children's photos when used for advertising. Hundreds selected monthly. Ages 2 mos. to 20 yrs. Rush 1 small photo for approval. Print child's and mother's name, address on back. Returned 2 weeks. No obligation. Testimonials sent.

HOLLYWOOD SPOTLITE, Dept K1
1611 North La Brea, Holly, Calif.



STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 642, New York 11, N. Y.

\$200 MONTHLY POSSIBLE, Sewing Baby-wear! Easy-big demand! No house selling! Free Information. Send name to: Cuties, Warsaw 160, Ind.

\$500 for your child's photo. Mail photo, name, for free report, offer. Returned. STUDIO, 5032CNS Lankershim, North Hollywood, Calif.

POEMS NEEDED IMMEDIATELY for New Songs and Recordings. Send your poems today for Free Examination and Appraisal. Songcrafters, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tenn.

● POULTRY

FIRST QUALITY CHICKS! White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, \$9.95-100. Pullets \$17.95. Heavy Breed Cockerels \$5.95-100. "PEDIGREED" White Leghorn Pullets \$23.95, Straight Run \$9.95. C.O.D. Live Delivery Guaranteed. F.O.B. prompt shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-6, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too



By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Frozen Gutters

When winter rains begin to freeze and snows melt, ice sometimes forms in roof gutters and stops them up. Once stopped-up, the gutters overflow—sometimes to the front where the water produces icicles and sometimes to the back where it can run under the roof and into the house.

Gutters can be kept ice-free with low-wattage water warming cables. (The type of cable used to prevent freezing in poultry house waterers works fine.) The cables should be laid in the bottom of the gutters and, where more than one cable is used, there should be at least 12 inches between cable ends. One cable should extend down into the downspout to prevent freezing there.

Electricity for operating the cables can be furnished in the form of weather-proof outlets installed underneath the roof overhang. Do not attempt to solve wiring problem with extension cords because they are not waterproof.

Have your electrician install outlets for you.

Chapped Hands

Many a housewife will suffer from chapped hands while hanging out clothes this winter. There are two preventatives: (1) Rub vinegar on your hands before going out into the cold, it will help protect your hands; or, (2) eliminate the whole cold-weather clothes-drying problem by installing an electric dryer in your home. The second preventative is best because it not only saves your hands but also your back.

Dirty Lights

An electric bulb will give off a constant amount of light, but whether the light gets to you is often determined by the cleanliness of the light fixture. In farm buildings, dirt daubers, wasps, and spiders are intent on building their homes on or around light fixtures only to reduce the amount of light the fixture gives off.

Take a look at your barn and garage light fixtures to see how clean they are.

Wise Advice

A farmer wrote to a veterinarian for free advice, saying "I have a horse who sometimes walks normal and at other times has a definite limp. What shall I do?"

The vet replied, "The next time he walks normal, sell him."

* * *

Disguised

A detective was trying to get a description of a suspect. "Tell me," he asked a witness, "does the man have a mustache?"

"I don't think so," the witness replied. "If he does, he keeps it shaved off."

* * *

Smart

One little boy has come up with a patriotic reason for not drinking his milk or eating his spinach. He says he doesn't want to grow up to be too big to fit into a space capsule.

* * *

Painful

A lawyer had just gotten an acquittal for a moonshiner. "How much do I owe you?" asked the client.

"\$300," replied the attorney.

The client reached into his pocket and pulled out some bills, which he started counting. When he reached the \$200 mark, there came a scream of pain from a lady patient in the dentist's office next door. The client never stopped counting but asked, "Is that a lawyer's office, too?"



"Here we sit like birds in the wilderness! birds in the wilderness! birds in the wilderness! Here we . . ."

HALE!

Wise Cracks

. . . Almost everyone knows the difference between right and wrong. But some just hate to make decisions.

. . . The nice thing about winter sports is that they keep you in the physical condition necessary to survive them.

. . . A minor operation is one performed on someone else.

. . . Who but Americans can afford chairs that vibrate and cars that don't?

Like Father, Like Son

A nuclear physicist was optimistic after having a talk with his eight-year-old son. The next day at the laboratory he whistled while he worked.

"You seem to be in a mighty cheerful mood," remarked his colleague.

"I am," replied the physicist. "My boy is going to follow in his dad's footsteps. He has the same strong urge I had when I was his age."

"Do you mean he likes science?"

"I don't know about that," said the physicist, "but he wants to blow up his school."

* * *

Which One?

A recruit was on guard duty with specific orders to admit no car to the area unless it bore a special tag. The sentry stopped a tagless car which was carrying a high-ranking officer. Hearing the officer order the driver to go right on through, the guard cocked his rifle and asked calmly:

"I'm new at this, sir. Do I shoot you or the driver?"

* * *

Help!

A disheveled man stumbled into a psychiatrist's office, tore open a cigarette, and stuffed his nose with the tobacco.

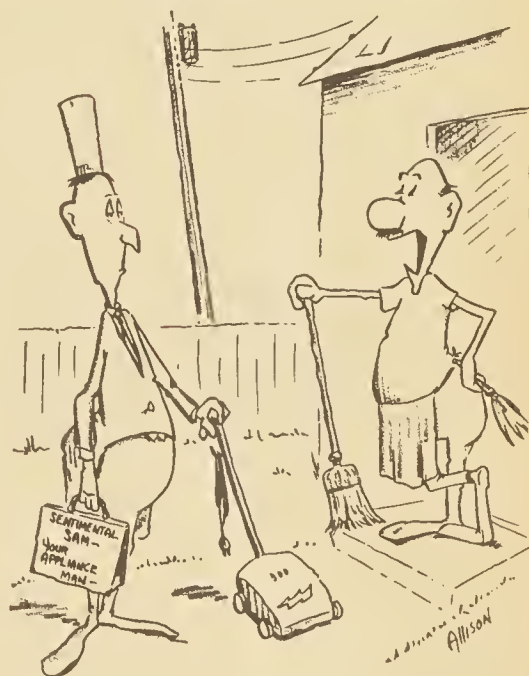
"I can see that you need me," the psychiatrist said. "How can I help?"

"Gotta light?" the man asked.



AL KAHAN

"I'd like to get it for you, dear, but all our expenses are pretty fixed and I can't see where we can cut down . . ."



"And what, Sir, might give you the impression my wife needs more labor-saving devices around this house?"

"I THOUGHT YOU SAID THESE WOULD WORK."



Do You Count?

□ How important are you in your society? How much do *you* count? Does it really make a difference what you think or do? Would your role in the great social process be missed if you defaulted in carrying it out or if you died?

These are questions that, as society grows more complex and the population expands, each of us is apt to ask himself. They go to the heart of our personal involvement in what we call "the democratic way of life."

The electric membership corporations constitute a democratic success story worth considering when we ponder our position in a society where the voice of the individual often seems weak.

Each member is directly affected by the group decisions of the electric membership corporation. Each member—like each citizen—has one, and only one, vote in expressing the consent of the governed. Not because each member shares equally in the benefits, but because each member has an equal *right* to participate in the benefits.

Each member, like each citizen, is free to speak, to write, to assemble and to resolve—in the deliberations of the group.

But these are expressions of rights. What about the responsibilities?

Tom Jefferson said a democratic government could not subsist with an ignorant public. The same is true about an EMC. No member truly exercises—or deserves—his membership rights unless he does so on the basis of informed thinking.

Like the citizen on election day, he must go to the polls—in this case, his annual member meeting—before he can cast a ballot. But before that, he must have given thoughtful consideration to the candidates and to the issues for his vote really "to count."

There will be 32 EMC annual member meetings between now and next January. How important will *you* be in their final outcome?



TARHEEL
Views
BY
WILLIAM T. CRISP

January is the traditional month of both high hopes and solemn resolves. But how does one express his hopes and resolves for—instead of himself and family—a program embracing hundreds of thousands of people?

That is the question that I, among others, am confronted with in viewing the coming 12 months of the rural electrification program in North Carolina.

Three hopes come to mind readily: First, that we achieve victory in our current struggles to preserve our territorial rights from those who seek to invade us.

Second, that the men we elect to serve us—both in the Congress and White House and in the General Assembly and Governor's mansion—will stand up and be counted in our program's favor.

And third, that the 190,000 voting members of our 32 EMCs will themselves "stand up and be counted"—not only at their annual meetings and in the voting booths, but in every other way that faithful membership can and must if our program is to continue succeeding.

And what about our resolves? A few of these come quickly to mind, too:

One is that more and more EMC members use more and more electricity in more and more ways. The double bonus of better living and a cheaper per-KWH cost always makes this resolve in order.

Another is that those EMC members who are "new"—haven't experienced a lack of electric service in the past or learned the history of struggle it took for rural people to get it—make it their business to know more about the EMC that serves them. They will be better EMC members if they do.

A final resolve—for all of us—might well be that we consider with pride and vigilance one fact that daily grows more precious: The EMC serving us is one of the last truly local, truly community-owned, community-directed organizations in our lives.

Despite all the trends toward consolidation; despite all the influences tending to conform us to regional and national patterns—our EMCs remain not only local and individual, but democratic in the truest sense of the word.

3³/₄% interest

on New U.S. Savings Bonds

now in effect *and the Bonds you already own are better than ever, too!*

Now U.S. Savings Bonds are a better buy than ever in three important ways:

- All Series E and H Bonds bought since June 1, 1959 now earn 3³/₄% interest when held to maturity.
- Older Bonds will also pay more — an extra ½% from June 1 on, if you hold them to maturity.
- All Series E Bonds, old or new, now carry an automatic extension privilege; they'll keep paying liberal interest for 10 years beyond maturity.

Three big new dollar benefits that make it smart to buy new Bonds—and hang on to the ones you have!

40 million Americans now own Bonds

But a good return isn't the only reason so many people buy Bonds. They've discovered that there's no easier, safer, more American way to save.

You can buy Bonds automatically through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work; you can buy them at your bank; your youngsters can even buy them at school through the School Savings Plan for U.S. Savings Stamps.

The U.S. Government guarantees that the cash value of your Bonds cannot drop; it can only grow. And if your Bonds should be lost, stolen, or destroyed, the Treasury will replace them free.

Finally, every Bond you buy does a big job for America. Because today peace costs money—money for military strength and for science; and money saved by individuals to keep our economy sound.

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